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**EVALUATION OF SAMANVIT GRAM  
VANIKARAN SAMRIDDHI YOJANA  
(SGVSY) UNDERTAKEN BY D.F.D.A.**

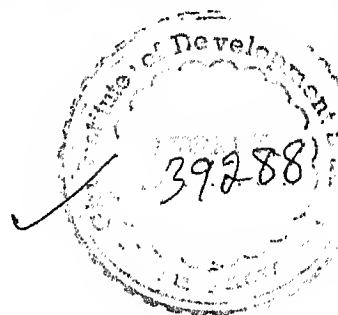
**F.D.A., MATHURA, UTTAR PRADESH**

Sponsored by:

**Office of the Chief Conservator of Forests  
Social Forestry, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow**

Report by:

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY AND GRADING OF THE PROJECT  
FOREST DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (FDA) MATHURA**

GRADING OF PROJECT ON A SCALE OF 1 TO 10				
<b>QUANTITATIVE ASPECTS</b>	<b>PHYSICAL</b>		8	
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<b>JFM</b>	<b>DEGREE OF PEOPLES PARTICIPATION</b>		3.5	
	<b>SATISFACTION OVER PERCEIVED BENEFITS BY THE LOCAL POPULATION</b>		3	
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	<b>MEASURES TAKEN FOR THE CAPACITY BUILDING OF VFCs/EDCs</b>		3	
<b>Overall Grading of the project</b>	<b>Outstanding (8-10)</b>	<b>Very Good (5-&lt;8)</b>	<b>Good (3-&lt;5)</b>	<b>Poor (&lt;)</b>
	-	-	4.89	-

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

To empower people at grass root level ministry of environment and forest launched NAP at the beginning of tenth five year plan 2002-03. It had been implemented through a two tier decentralized mechanism of forest development agencies (FDAs) at the forest division level and joint forest management committees (JFMCs) at the village level. The summary of findings of the evaluation study is given below.

### **1. Profile of the Project Area-**

- The total reporting area of the division is 328444 hectare and the forest area is only 1487 hectare.
- The FDA project was proposed for 30 villages of Mathura division. These villages are spread in four forest ranges namely Kosi, Mat, Goverdhan and Mathura.
- The share of schedule cast population in selected JFMCs was 25.02 percent.
- The total project cost was earmarked as Rs.84.17 lakh covering 700 hectare of land. The project duration was 2003-04 to 2006-07.

### **2. Main finding of the study**

- On an average per hectare 1100 seedlings in AR 200 in ANR and 400 in pasture land were proposed in the implementation of the project.
- More than 55.0 percent of project area was forest which belongs to reserved forest category.
- During the first year (2004-2005) of the project implementation only advance work was carried out in 260 hectare.
- During 2005-2006 cent percent plantation work was completed in 260 hectare of land. During 2006-07 plantation and maintenance work was completed in 230 hectare of land against the target of 260 hectare.
- During the first year 2004-05 the financial target of the project was Rs.19.19 lakh but the agency received Rs.15.35 lakh, similarly during 2005-2006 only Rs.20.0 lakh were received against the targeted amount of Rs.22.55 lakh. In the final year (2006-07) no money had been received so far.

- The important species used in the project were Babool, Kanji, Papri, Sheesham, Kesiya, Akesiya, Neem, Subabool and Juliflora etc. A total number of 234000 species were planted in the project area.
- Out of 30 JFMCs in the project in the project area a sample of 4 JFMC (Dhorera, Mavli, Anyor and Jatipura) were chosen for physical verification to assess the survival rate of species and also to assess the assets created under Entry Point Activities.
- The survival rate of plantation varied from area to area depending on soil condition suitability of plants species planted and whether or not post plantation care taken off. According survival rate in our sample JFMCs varied from 40 to 90 percent. The survival rate was estimated by dividing the plot size of plantation into four areas. From each area we took 50 plants which have been initially planted. The overall survival among the 200 plants was used as proxy for calculation the estimated survival rate. The average survival rate of plant in the sample JFMCs was 56.25 percent. The average height of the plants species in the selected JFMCs was 1-3 feet. In our sample JFMC 20 hectare plantation was done in each AR and ANR and 15 hectare was in pasture land.
- The low survival rate or the reasons of the death of plants were uncontrolled grazing by domestic as well as wild animals, lack of irrigation and erratic rainfall.
- Micro-plans of 30 villages was completed prior to the implementation of the project. These micro-plans were prepared through the process of PRA and RRA.
- Entry Point Activities were taken up in 18 JFMCs out of total 30 JFMCs/VFCs. The important assets created in target villages were Kharanja installation and repair of hand pumps, digging of old pond and public toilet. The total expenditure incurred on EPA work during the three years of project implementation was Rs.8.08 lakh.
- There was hardly any serious attempt made in the creation of development fund. The forest officials and community members were not aware about development fund.
- In the process of monitoring CCF, CF and DFO were involved with varying frequency every year. The evaluation work was done by forest department itself.

- Sincerity and dedication of the forest official and good co-ordination among them was providing them an important strength to FDA project. No enthusiastic co-operation and support from village community was the weakness of FDA project.
- The FDA account was in operation with SBI at Mathura cantt branch. The selected JFMCs were having their bank account in SBI and PNB branches at Mathura.
- Most of the plantation areas quality of land was very poor. The quality of plantation work was good in forest and Gram Samaj land but it was poor in pasture land.
- On degraded land in project area only Babool species was naturally regenerated and rehabilitated. The JFMCs officials also informed that only thorny plants species growth and survival is success in the division.
- As the project was only three years old and no remarkable bio-mass was found except fodder grass. In some JFMCs drinking water was made available under EPA.
- In course of selection of plant species the soil, moisture and climatic condition were taken into account along with the local needs of the people.
- For the protection and maintenance of reserved forest plantation the forest officials take care for a period of 2-3 months but plantation in other areas, there was no any provision of watchman for plants protection.
- The level of awareness among local community was found satisfactory.
- Non co-operation of community and their lack of interest in this project led to a number of hardships. All this happened due to low wage rates, delay payment of wages and less EPA work in target villages. The delay accrued at both state and central government level. The high biotic pressure due to presence of unproductive cattle population as well as high human population had been constant threat to new plantation sites.

### **3. Suggestion and Recommendations**

- Plantation work are carried out in a small period of time involving big human and monetary resources any delay of fund availability adversely affects the plantation work.

- A long term viable strategy should be devised to stop or atleast check the uncontrolled grazing especially in the new plantation area.
- Fund must be available to implementing agencies well in advance before the Monsoon period.
- The awareness campaign and more capacity building programme among the community people of JFMC villages should be given priority for making such project more meaningful and sustainable as it is based in JFM system.
- The DFO cum member secretary of FDA Mathura Dr. H.Rajmohan was happy with the implementation and progress of the project despite harsh climatic conditions which prevails in the region. The co-ordination at various level of forest staffs was good and most of them were adhering to their assigned duties and performing them at satisfactory level. The EPA activities helped in motivating people's participation in JFMCs. The member secretary feels that JFMC president should be from NGOs or self help groups because sometimes the JFMC president tend to create problem in the smooth functioning of the project.

## CHAPTER-1

### PROJECT PROFILE AND PROPOSED ACTIVITIES

First Chapter deals with the project profile and proposed activities and its salient features along with project implementing agency, project location, cost duration and area, components of project, creation of JFM committees and development fund, project objective, micro plan, entry point programme and approved programme of works etc as mentioned in the project proposal.

#### **A-1 Project Title**

##### **1. Project Title:**

National Afforestation Programme: Participation approach to sustainable Development of Forest through Forest Development Agency Mathura.

##### **2. Project Implementing Agency**

DFDA FDA : Mathura  
 District : Mathura  
 Forest Division : Mathura  
 Forest Circle : Agra  
 State : Uttar Pradesh

##### **3. Project Location(s)**

Sub Watershed : Lower Jamuna  
 Development Block : Mal, Brindavan, Mathura, Sadav and Goverdhan.  
 Forest Range : Kosi, Mat, Goverdhan and Mathura  
 Village Associated : Total 30 Villages, List attached in table No: 1.1

##### **4. Project Cost, duration and Area:**

Project cost: 84.17 lakh (Amount received Rs.35.35 Lakh – 42%)  
 Project duration: 2003-04 to 2006-07 (Work started from 2004-2005)  
 Project Area: 700 (By 2005-2006 area covered 490 hectare-70%)

#### **A-2. Project Proposal:**

##### **1. Introduction**

Mathura division is situated in the 27<sup>0</sup>.14' and 27<sup>0</sup>.58' north latitude and 77<sup>0</sup>.17' and 78<sup>0</sup>.12' east longitude in west of Agra Division. According to the surveyor general of India the area of the Mathura Division is 3797 sq.km. Geographically the division lies in the western region of Uttar Pradesh. Dumat Bhoor and Matiyar are the main soil of this place. The division is surrounded by district Etah in the east, Rajasthan state in the west, Aligarh in north and Agra in south. Rivers Yamuna, Pathraha and Jhirna flow through the division.



As per statistical abstract Uttar Pradesh (2001) the total reporting area of the district was 328444 hectares and forest land is only 1497 hectare. Which is 0.46 percent of the total reporting area of the district. This is extremely low considering the norm of 33.3 percent forest cover as per the national forest policy. However, despite the rather low area under forests the dependency of the people on forest is high and this makes the situation even more worse. It was primarily for this reason that the concept of social forestry was introduced because the districts of the plains of U.P. do not have much forest cover to cater to the requirement of the rural population. Till recently the rural development programmes have not considered giving due weightage to development of forest area. It is therefore necessary to interlink the approaches of integrated forest development and over all rural development schemes in order to ensure that the forest area is not adversely affected by indiscriminate exploitation of the forests. Around 200 villages are located around the forest area of the district. Around 25-30 years earlier the forest had Sheesham, Papri, Neem, Babool and Pillu trees and the cover was fairly good. However, the villagers cut down a large number of the trees and started agricultural practices on the civil forest land. This practice was ultimately brought to an end with the inception of social forest schemes under which the forest land was acquired from those who had taken possession of it. This also led to litigation in several cases. However, more cases were decided in favor of the forest department while some are still going on. As a result of the forest department reclaiming its lost land, the process of regeneration of forest was taken up once again. The varieties of tree being planted include Babool, Kesia, Kanji, Papri, Sheesham, Aroo etc. As a result of these efforts the overall green cover has improved.

## **2. Project area and Location(s)**

The project is being implemented in 30 villages of Mathura district. These villages are spread in four forest ranges namely Kosi, Mat, Goverdhan and Mathura.

**3. Any previous Project-** The mass afforestation scheme by state forest department as well as plantation under social forestry scheme has been continuing under forest division of Mathura for quite some time.

**4. On-going project:** Socio-Economic profile of villages covered, land holding and distribution watershed features, Forest covered degree of pressure on forest resources etc.

The socio economic profile of each village with number of house holds, total population schedule cast/OBC composition of the population, Cattle population, land holding and their distribution etc is given in table number 1.1

Table-1.1: Profile of JFMCs/Villages

Sl. No.	Name of Range	Name of Village	Total Population			Land Details (ha)			Cattle Population
			Total	SC	OBC	Total Area	Land Holding	Forest Land	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Kosi	Demri Gulalpur	2018	385	1533	919.476	902.806	16.67	2289
2		Roop Nagar	1512	190	824	412.465	493.028	13.113	817
3		Kharal 7½	1492	142	1051	396.37	348.118	40.024	715
4		Majhoi Shahjadpur	3000	215	2192	1847.79	1834.47	-	3098
5		Pirpur	1811	71	1240	1010.193	938.553	17.783	1657
6		Kharal 3¾	1487	142	1051	396.37	318.18	40.024	715
7	Mat	Barodh	8230	1270	5960	1140.420	875.26	216	1600
8		Mavli	801	253	448	425.75	410.25	-	165
9		Matmula	945	81	760	362.78	325.67	-	2795
10	Goverdhan	Adhigh	3690	1314	1976	12.18	118.85	-	6105
11		Anyour	6839	1855	3884	1081.906	1035.335	42.575	1320
12		Jatipura	3540	678	2462	388.806	319.059	43.689	2311
13		Sakitra	1419	319	800	435.46	371.272	26.082	870
14		Neemgaon	3583	834	2449	753.512	1505.101	-	2335
15		Melsarya	2450	1167	943	228.00	216.00	4.164	1005
16		Madhuri Kund	3907	346	3361	436.00	392.423	-	1170
17		Anjhai	7600	1800	5200	1004.569	742.237	57.383	2417
18		Seehana	2167	535	1332	652.00	641.00	-	715
19	Mathura	Bad	12105	747	9358	564.392	621.00	33.392	3996
20		Salempur	1150	279	655	250.50	153.00	87.5	207
21		Dorera	1768	688	880	690.331	217.00	204.101	2032
22		Koyala alipur	1516	289	1040	610.959	571.019	12.5	1973
23		Ladhpur	6468	3135	2633	372.819	339.667	-	1657
24		Sahapur	1094	29	911	334.84	322.00	-	187
25		Bhadya	306	20	260	162.312	155.109	-	180
26		Danateja	2690	290	2358	182.491	114.427	-	1945
27		Perkham	2478	563	1715	349.534	311.861	-	3075
28		Sunrakh	4817	3254	1263	860.403	559.449	28.20	2897
29		Aates	6268	3035	2633	1042.00	922.979	-	3937
30		Aduki	5650	1793	3575	613.671	539.932	-	1946
	Total		102802	25719	64747	17938.299	16615.06	883.2	56131

Source: D.F.O. Office Mathura

## 5. Project Objective:

### 1.1 Short term objective

- Regeneration and Eco-development of degraded forest and adjoining areas on a watershed basis.
- Augmentation of the availability of fuel wood, fodder and grass from the regenerated areas.

- Securing people's participation in planning and regeneration efforts to ensure sustainability and equitable distribution of forest products from the regenerated lands and to promote the partnership concept in the management and administration of forests and common property resources.
- Promote agro-forestry and development of Common Property Resources.
- Promotion of fuel saving devices to encourage efficient use of fuel wood and to reduce the drudgery of rural women involved in collection of wood, as also to improve the environment.
- Conservation and improvement of non-timber forest produce such as bamboo cane and medicinal plants.
- Encourage production of non-timer products.
- Develop water resources through plantation and water harvesting programme.
- Development and extension of improved technologies.
- Employment generation for the disadvantaged sections of society, particularly women, scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and landless labourers, inhabiting the forests and adjoining areas.
- Rehabilitation of special problem lands like saline/alkaline soils/ravines and desert areas.
- To increase the recharge of water and there by to control the receding water table in and around the area of operation.

## 1.2 Long term objective:-

- Protection, Conservation of natural resources through active involvement of the people.
- Checking land degradation, deforestation and loss of biodiversity.
- Ecological restoration and environmental conservation and eco-development.
- Evolving village level people's organization, which can manage the natural resources in and around villages in a sustainable manner.
- Fulfillment of the broader objectives of productivity, equity and sustainability for the general good of the people.
- Improve quality of life and self-sustenance aspect of people living in and around forest areas.
- Capability endowment and skill enhancement for improving employability of the rural people.

## 6. Project Component

The following are the project components:

### 1. Aided Natural Regeneration

2. Artificial Regeneration
3. Pasture/Silvipasture
4. Cane Plantation
5. Bamboo Plantation
6. Mixed Plantation of tree having medicinal value.
7. Micro Planning
8. Soil and moisture conservation
9. Extension and promotion of JFM
10. People's Participation
11. Technology Extension
12. Entry point Activities
13. Monitoring and Evaluation etc.

#### **7. Salient Features including proposed strategies for treatment**

The basic strategy for treatment in the project area is being adopted based on the suitability of the local condition of the area and keeping this factor the plantation and advance soil work being done according to ground condition in order to generate interest and to ensure the participation of the people some of the entry point activities for their benefit are being carried out by the forest department as per the budget provision in the project. The community will be internally responsible for the protection of the treated reclaimed area. On an average per hectare 1100 seedlings in AR, 200 in ANR and 400 seedlings in pasture land are being planted under the management intervention in the project.

#### **8. Creation of Joint Forest management committee and development funds:**

As a policy it was envisaged that JFMC would be central and integral part of this project. 30 villages have been selected on the basis of following grounds.

- These villages have a large chunk of SC/OBC population and depend upon forests for fuel wood and fodder requirements.
- Villagers are in desperate need of some employment.
- Creation of community assets is going to contribute to the overall eco-development of the area and will make them self dependent.

The village forest committee (VFC) was constituted after holding meeting with the village Panchayat. After obtaining their consent, committees were formed with the village sarpanch (Pradhan) as its chairman and local forester as member secretary.

**9. Implementing Agencies: Composition and constitution of FDA and implementing field units:**

The FDA of Mathura district has been registered under societies Registration Act 1860 since December 31 2002. The process of registration was alone as per the stated norms of the NAEB. A copy of registration certificate is attached with the evaluation report. The registration certificate shows that it will be valid till February 30, 2007. The bank account of the FDA is opened with state Bank of India at Cantt Branch Mathura, and the account number is 10766922157. It is jointly operated with chairman CF and secretary DCF.

**10. Micro planning and JFM:**

The micro-planning for the project was proposed and to be conducted for all target villages. Range level micro plan terms were formed for all the 30 JFMCS. Range level micro-planning team was headed by the concerned range officer with one or two forester and forest guard. It was conducted through participation appraisal (PRA) and Rapid Rural Appraisal.

**11. Entry Point Activities:**

Protection of forest wealth from grazing and fire has been a big challenge in this forest division. People residing near forest areas graze their cattle in the existing forest areas. Over grazing and lopping leads to soil erosion and depletion of vegetation. To attract the interest of the local people in protection of ANR and AR forest entry point activities are needed. For this purpose construction of Kharanja, installation and repair of hand pumps, construction of drain, public latrine and Deepening of ponds were some of the activities proposed as per the requirements of the specific village limiting to 25 percents of the budgetary provision of the total project cost.

**12. Approved Programme of Works**

It is as follows.

**Table-1.2 : Approved Programme of Work (2003-2004 to 2006-2007)**

Centrally Sponsored Scheme "National Afforestation Programme (NAP)"											
District : State: Uttar Pradesh District: Mathura											
Approved Wage Rates, 58.00 Rs. in Lakh and Area in Hectare											
Item of Work	Rate	2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-06		2006-07		Total	
		Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin	Phy	Fin
1.ANR	9750.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Admissible Rate	7540.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Advance Work	1885.00	150	2.83	150	2.83	100	1.89	0	0.00	400	7.55
b) Creation	2262.00	-	-	150	3.39	150	3.39	100	2.20	400	9.04
c) Maintenance I Year	1281.80	-	-	0	0.00	150	1.92	150	1.92	300	3.84
II Year	1131.00	-	-	-	-	0	0.00	150	1.70	150	1.70
III Year	980.20	-	-	-	-	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SUB-TOTAL	7540.00	-	2.83	-	6.22	-	7.20	-	5.88	400	22.13
2.AR	17100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Admissible Rate	13224.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Advance Work	3306.00	50	1.65	50	1.65	50	1.65	0	0.00	150	4.95
b) Creation	3967.20	-	-	50	1.98	50	1.98	50	1.98	150	5.94
c) Maintenance I Year	2248.08	-	-	0	0.00	50	1.12	50	1.12	100	2.24
II Year	1983.60	-	-	-	-	0	0.00	50	0.99	50	0.99
III Year	1719.12	-	-	-	-	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SUB-TOTAL	13224.00	-	1.65	-	3.63	-	4.75	-	4.09	150	14.12
3.Pasture/SP Devt.	11100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Admissible Rate	8584.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Advance Work	2146.00	40	0.86	30	0.64	30	0.64	0	0.00	100	2.14
b) Creation	2575.20	-	-	40	1.03	30	0.77	30	0.77	100	2.57
c) Maintenance I Year	1459.28	-	-	0	0.00	40	0.58	30	0.44	70	1.02
II Year	1287.60	-	-	-	-	0	0.00	40	0.52	40	0.52
III Year	1115.92	-	-	-	-	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SUB-TOTAL	8584.00	-	0.86	-	1.67	-	1.99	-	1.73	100	6.25
4.Mixed Plantation Having Medicinal Value	17100.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Admissible Rate	13224.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a) Advance Work	3306.00	20	0.66	20	0.66	10	0.33	0	0.00	50	1.05
b) Creation	3967.20	-	-	20	0.79	20	0.79	10	0.40	50	1.98
c) Maintenance I Year	2248.08	-	-	0	0.00	20	0.45	20	0.45	40	0.90
II Year	1983.60	-	-	-	-	0	0.00	20	0.40	20	0.40
III Year	1719.12	-	-	-	-	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
SUB-TOTAL	13224.00	-	0.66	-	1.45	-	1.57	-	1.25	50	4.93
Total of Works	-	-	6.00	-	12.97	-	15.51	-	12.95	700	47.43
5.SMC (15%of plantation cost)	-	-	3.00	-	2.11	-	2.00	-	0.00	-	7.11
6.M&E, Microplan, Awareness (10%)	-	-	1.74	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	4.74
7.Overheads@10% of plantation cost	-	-	1.74	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00	-	4.74
8.EPA @Rs.4000/-	-	-	6.00	-	5.00	-	4.00	-	3.97	-	18.97
9.Improved Technologies including treatment of special problem land (upto10% of project area at an additional cost of 25%)	Area	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Due	-	0.71	-	0.47	-	-	-	-	-	1.18
Total	-	AW260	19.19	230	22.55	190	23.51	-	18.92	700	84.17

Source: D.F.O. Office Mathura

## CHAPTER-2

### QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

This chapter deals with the classification of area covered in the project as physical targets and achievement under different components of the project such as natural regeneration, artificial regeneration, mixed plantation and also pasture and silvipasture development, soil and moisture conservation, extension awareness, training, monitoring and evaluation, use of improved technologies in the project status of micro planning, types of assets created under entry point activities, process adopted in the formation of JFMC/VFC, capacity building programme etc.

#### B.1 Classification of Area covered/Treated

During the three years of project implementation it was observed that 55.51 percent of the total area covered was forest land and mostly belong to reserve forest category. Table no.2.1 given below prove that till the end of last financial year (2006-2007) 70 percent (490.0 hectare) of the total target area was treated for project activity as per the available data.

**Table-2.1: Classification of Area Coverage / Treated**

Category	Added Natural Regeneration	Artificial Regeneration	SP	Bamboo Plantation	Cane Plantation	Mixed Plantation	MFP & trees of medical value	Perennial herbs	Total	% of Total Project Area
<b>2004-05 Advance work/2005-06 creation</b>										
Forest Land	135	15	10	-	-	20	-	-	180	25.71
Community Land	-	35	30	-	-	-	-	-	65	9.29
Revenue Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Govt.Wasteland	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	2.14
Private Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>37.14</b>
<b>2005-06 Advance work/2006-07creation</b>										
Forest Land	60	25	7	-	-	-	-	-	92	13.14
Community Land	20	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	38	5.43
Revenue Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Govt.Wasteland	70	10	-	-	-	20	-	-	100	14.29
Private Land	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>32.86</b>

Source: D.F.O. Office Mathura

#### B-2 Physical and Financial Achievement

As per data made available by the project implementing agency Mathura the project work was sanctioned for the year 2003-2004- 2006-2007, but project work was started in the year 2004-2005. During the year 2004-05 only advance work was done in natural regeneration, artificial regeneration, pasture development and mixed plantation.

The financial target for the year was Rs.19.19 lakh but the implementing agency received only Rs.15.35 lakh for the year.



During the year 2005-2006 the physical target of advance creation and maintenance work was done in 510 hectare land but the advance work target of pasture development was not achieved fully. The data also shows that in the year 2005-2006 natural regeneration, artificial regeneration, pasture development and mixed plantation work were reported by the implementing agency. The financial target for the year was Rs.22.55 lakh but the agency received only Rs.20 lakh and the agency was not able to fulfill the financial target for the year. The implementing agency failed to achieve the financial target of advance work of pasture development, entry point activity and pasture activities. Since the amount sanctioned for EPA was not released even during 2006-2007, hence no assets were created. It gave a big shock to villagers and generated lack of interest among the community people and labourers who were involved in EPA work.

Table-2.2: Physical and Financial Achievements (2004-05)

SI No	Item	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs.in lakh)	
		Target for the year	Achieved in the year	Target for the year	Achieved in the year
1	<b>Natural Regeneration</b>				
	a) Advance Work	150	150	2.83	2.83
	b) Creation	-	-	-	-
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	<b>Sub Total</b>	150	150	2.83	2.83
2	<b>Artificial Regeneration</b>				
	a) Advance Work	50	50	1.65	1.65
	b) Creation	-	-	-	-
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	<b>Sub Total</b>	50	50	1.65	1.65
3	<b>Pasture Development</b>				
	a) Advance Work	40	40	0.86	0.86
	b) Creation	-	-	-	-
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	<b>Sub Total</b>	40	40	0.86	0.86
4	<b>Mixed Plantation</b>				
	a) Advance Work	20	20	0.66	0.66
	b) Creation	-	-	-	-
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	<b>Sub Total</b>	20	20	0.66	0.66
5	<b>Soil &amp; Moisture Conservation</b>			3.00	2.86
6	EPA	-	-	6.00	4.17
7	Micro Planning	-	-	-	-
8	Fencing			1.74	0.17
9	Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	-	-
10	Improved Technologies	-	-	0.71	-
11	Overheads	-	-	1.74	1.01
	<b>Total</b>	260 Advance Work	260 Advance Work	19.19	14.26

Source:D.F.O.OfficeMathura

Note: 1. The scheme was approved for the year 2003-2004. However, work began from 2004-2005 and so the targets have been indicated from 2004-2005 onwards.

2. As against the target of Rs.19-19 lakhs during 2004-2005 the amount received was Rs.15.35 lakhs. Similarly, during 2005-2006 only Rs.20.00 lakhs were received against. The targeted amount of the 22.55 lakhs. For 2006-2007 no money has been received so far.



The physical target for the year 2006-2007 shows that 190 hectare was for advance work, 250 hectare for plantation 260 hectare for maintenance but 230 hectare plantation and 260 hectare maintenance target was achieved. No financial achievement was done in the project because grant was stopped by the central government.

**Table-2.3: Physical and Financial Achievements (2005-06)**

Sl No	Item	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs.In lakh)	
		Target for the year	Achieved in the year	Target for the year	Achieved in the year
1	<b>Natural Regeneration</b>				
	a) Advance Work	150	150	2.83	2.83
	b) Creation	150	150	3.39	3.39
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	<b>Sub Total</b>	150	150	6.22	6.22
2	<b>Artificial Regeneration</b>				
	a) Advance Work	50	50	1.65	1.65
	b) Creation	50	50	1.98	1.98
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	<b>Sub Total</b>	50	50	3.63	3.63
3	<b>Pasture Development</b>				
	a) Advance Work	30	10	0.64	0.21
	b) Creation	40	40	1.03	1.03
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	<b>Sub Total</b>	30	10	1.67	1.24
4	<b>Mixed Plantation</b>				
	a) Advance Work	20	20	0.66	0.66
	b) Creation	20	20	0.79	0.79
	c) Maintenance	-	-	-	-
	<b>Sub Total</b>	20	20	1.45	1.45
5	<b>Soil &amp; Moisture Conservation</b>			2.11	2.11
6	EPA	-	-	5.00	3.91
7	Micro Planning	-	-	-	-
8	Fencing			1.00	0.08
9	Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	-	-
10	Improved Technologies	-	-	0.47	-
11	Overheads	-	-	1.00	1.00
<b>Total</b>		250 Advance Work	230 Advance Work	22.55	19.64
		260 Plantation.	260 Plantation		

Source: D.F.O. Office Mathura

Note:

1. The scheme was approved for the years 2003-2004. However, work began from 2004-2005 and so the targets have been indicated from 2004-2005 onwards.
2. As against the target of Rs.19-19 Lakhs during 2004-2005 the amount received was Rs.15.35 lakhs. Similarly, during 2005-2006 only Rs.20 Lakhs were received against the targeted amount of Rs.22.55 lakhs for 2006-2007 no money has been received so far.

Table-2.4: Physical and Financial Achievements (2006-07)

SI No	Item	Physical (Area in ha.)		Financial (Rs.in lakh)	
		Target for the year	Achieved in the year	Target for the year	Achieved in the year
1	<b>Natural Regeneration</b>				
	a) Advance Work	100	-	1.89	-
	b) Creation	150	150	3.39	-
	c) Maintenance	150	150	1.92	-
	<b>Sub Total</b>	150	150	7.2	-
2	<b>Artificial Regeneration</b>	-	-	-	-
	a) Advance Work	50	-	1.65	-
	b) Creation	50	50	1.98	-
	c) Maintenance	50	-	1.12	-
	<b>Sub Total</b>	50	-	4.75	-
3	<b>Pasture Development</b>	-	-	-	-
	a) Advance Work	30	10	0.64	-
	b) Creation	30	-	0.77	-
	c) Maintenance	40	-	0.58	-
	<b>Sub Total</b>	40	-	1.99	-
4	<b>Mixed Plantation</b>	-	-	2	-
	a) Advance Work	10	-	0.33	-
	b) Creation	20	20	0.79	-
	c) Maintenance	20	20	0.45	-
	<b>Sub Total</b>	50	20	1.57	-
5	<b>Soil &amp; Moisture Conservation</b>	-	-	2.00	-
6	EPA	-	-	4.00	-
7	Micro Planning	-	-	-	-
8	Fencing	-	-	1.00	-
9	Monitoring & Evaluation	-	-	-	-
10	Improved Technologies	-	-	-	-
11	Overheads	-	-	1.00	-
	<b>Total</b>	190 Advance Work	-	23.51	-
		250 Plantation	230 Plantation.		
		260 Maintenance	230 Maintenance		

Source: D.F.O. Office Mathura

**Note-**

1. The scheme was approved for the year 2003-2004. However, work began from 2004-2005 and so the targets have been indicated from 2004-2005 onwards.
2. As against the target of Rs.19-19 lakhs during 2004-2005 the amount received was Rs. 15.35 lakhs. Similarly, during 2005-2006 only Rs. 20.00 lakhs were received against the targeted amount of the Rs.22.55 lakhs. For 2006-2007 no money has been received so far.

**B-2 (a) Adequacy of the planting stock raised or available in each year. Summary either forest range or nursery wise.**

Table No.2.5 and 2.6 shows the inventory of plant species planted in VFC site area covered and plants planted in both years 2004-05 and 2005-2006. In both years total area of plantation was 490 hectare and 234000 plants of various species were planted. The main species of plants were Sheesham, Kanji, Babool, Subabool, Kaner, Papri, Kesiya, Juliflora etc under different schemes namely AR, ANR, silvipasture and mixed plantation.

**Table-2.5: Inventory of Plant species Used in the Project (Year-2004-2005)**

Sl No.	Scheme	Range	VFC/Site Name	Area (Ha)	No.of plants	Species
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	A.R.	Kosi	Roop Nagar Vam Block	5	5500	Babool, Kanji, Siras, Papri, Sheesam, Barsagonge
2			Kharal 7½ Vam Block	10	11000	Kanji, Papri, Siras, Sheesam, Babool
3			Manjoi ShahjadpuR Gram Samaj	10	11000	Kanji, Papri, Lisora, Babool
4		Mat	Mavli Gram Samaj	20	22000	Sheesam, Kanji, Babool, Papri
5		Mathura	Dorera Gram Samaj	5	5500	Sheesam, Kanji, Babool, Papri
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>55000</b>	
1	ANR	Kosi	Demri Mukhalya Gram Samaj	5	1000	Jamun, Papri, Sheesam, Semal, Babool, Kanji
2		Mat	Barodh Van Block	100	20000	Babool, Kanji, Papri
3		Goverdhan	Adih (Near Road)	10	2000	Sheesam, Kanji, Papri
4			Aniyou Van Block	10	2000	Kanji, Sheesam, Papri, Kesiya, Kaner
5		Mathura	Bad Van Block & Road	10	2000	Sheesam, Kesiya, Kanji, Papri
6			Salempur Van Block	15	3000	Papri, Kanji, Juliflora
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>30000</b>	
1	Silvi Pasture	Kosi	Dimri Gulalpur Van Block	10	4000	Kanji, Sheesam, Papri, Babool
2		Mat	Matmula Gram Samaj	15	6000	Sheesam, Kanji, Papri
3		Mathura	Dorera Gram Samaj	15	6000	Babool, Sheesam, Kanji, Papri
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>16000</b>	
1	Mix Plantation	Goverdhan	Jatipura Van Block	10	11000	Kanji, Sheesam, Kesiya, Papri, Akesiya, Babool
2			Sakitra Van Block	10	11000	Kanji, Papri, Babool Desi, Kesiya etc.
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>22000</b>	
			<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>123000</b>	

Source: D.F.O. Office Mathura

Table-2.6: Inventory of Plant species Used in the Project (Year-2005-2006 and 2006-2007)

Sl No.	Scheme	Range	VFC/Site Name	Area (Ha)	No. of plants	Species
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	A.R.	Kosi	Pirpur Van Block	5	5500	Sheesam, Kanji, Babool, Subabool
2			Khral 3¼ Van Block	10	11000	Babool, Katsagon, Papri Kanji
3		Goverdhan	Anjhi Ban Block	10	11000	Kanji, Babool, Propis, Juliflora
4			Sihana Gram Samaj	5	5500	Kanji, Juliflora
5		Mathura	Dana Teja (Nala)	5	5500	Kanji, Neem, Sheesam, Papri, Babool
6			Aates Gram Samaj	10	11000	Babool, Kanji, Sheesam, Papri, Babool
7			Aduki (Railway Line)	5	5500	Kanji, Babool, Neem, Sheesam
			<b>TOTAL</b>	50	55000	Jamun, Papri, Sheesam, Semal, Babool, Kanji
1	ANR	Kosi	Roop Nagar Van Block	5	1000	Siras, Kanji, Papri, Babool, Sheesam
3			Khral 7½ Van Block	5	1000	Papri, Kanji, Siras, Sheesam, Babool
4			Pripur Van Block	5	1000	Sheesam, Babool, Kanji, SuBabool
5			Khairai 3¼ Van Block	10	2000	Papri, Kanji, Subabool, Babool, Katsagon
6		Goverdhan	Jatipura Van Block	10	2000	Kanji, Sheesam, Papri, Kesiya, Kaner
7			Sakitra Van Block	10	2000	Kanji, Papri, Sheesam, Jamun, Siras, Babool
8			Neemgaon (Rajwaha Patti)	10	2000	Kanji, Papri, Sheesam, Jamun, Siras, Babool
9			Mal Sarya (Rajwaha Patti)	20	4000	Kanji, Papri, Sheesam, Kesiya, Babool
10			Madhuri Kund (L.A.C. Canal)	20	4000	Kesiya, Papri, Kanji, Sheesam
11		Mathura	Bad Van Block	7	1400	Sheesam, Kesiya, Kanji, Papri
12			Koyala Alipur Gram Samaj	10	2000	Babool, Praposis, Juliflora
13			Ladhpur Gram Samaj	10	2000	Babool, Subabool
14			Sahapur (Near Road)	10	2000	Kanji, Papri, Babool
15			Parkham (Near Naher)	10	2000	Juliflora, Babool
16			Sunrakh Van Block	8	1600	Sheesam, Babool, Kanji
17			<b>TOTAL</b>	150	30000	
1	Silvi Pasture	Mathura	Salempur Van Block	7	2800	Juliflora, Papri, Kanji
2			Bhadya Gram Samaj	3	1200	Subabool
			<b>TOTAL</b>	10	4000	
1	Mix	Goverdhan	Madhuri Kund Van Block (Lower Canal)	5	5500	Kanji, Keniya, Papri, Akesiya, Sheesam etc.
2			Perkham (Canal)	10	11000	Juliflora, Babool
3			Aduki (Railway Line)	5	5500	Kanji, Babool, Sheesam, Neem
			<b>TOTAL</b>	20	22000	
			<b>Grand Total</b>	230	111000	

Source: D.F.O. Office Mathura

(b) **Sampling of JFMCS/VFCS for physical verification**

By adopting simple random sample technique four JFMCs namely Dhorera, Mavli, Anyor and Jatipur were selected from the list of 30 JFMC/VFCs of the project for physical verification to assess the survival rate of species and to assess the assets created under EPA. An overview of sample JFMC/VFC being presented below.

1. **VFC Dhorera-** VFC Dhorera is situated 6.0 km away from Mathura Divisional Forest office. At the time of micro plan preparation the total area of the village Dhorera was 690.33 hectare and the forest land area was 204.10 hectare which is about 30.0 percent of the total area. The population of Dhorera village was 1568 persons and are divided in 278 households. About 70 percent households belong to schedule caste. The land of this village is sandy and affected by roads. Papri, Kanji, Sheesham and Babool plants were planted in 15 hectares of pasture land in Dhorera village. Average survival rate of species were calculated after physical verification of plantation area by dividing it into 4 parts having 50 pits in each part. On an average survival rate was found to be around 40 percent. Observation of the evaluators as well as discussions and interview with the forest official and VFC member were also taken into account.

The main reasons of death of plants species were lack of adequate watering. Rainfall and other form of precipitation were the only source and the monsoon rain was highly erratic and uncertain during both the years. No other sources of irrigation were available for plantation. Unregulated grazing by domestic animals as well as wild animal (such as Neel Rose) caused damage to all the plant species. In FDA scheme there is no provision of cattle watchman so there is no control over grazing. These problems were highlighted by D.F.O., S.D.O. and other forest officials at the time of our discussion with them.

(ii) **VFC Mavli-**

Mavli JFMC/VFC is about 26 km from Mathura forest division. As per the micro plan the total population of the village Mavli was 701 persons and among them 36.10 percent were schedule caste. In village Mavli there was no forest land. The villagers have encroached Gram Samaj Land but the court ordered the removal of the villagers from Gram Samaj land. After removing villagers from these encroachments the district magistrate handed over this land to forest department. The forest department under FDA project planted Sheesham, Papri and Babool species in 20 hectare of land in Mavli village. The same method was applied in the assessment of survival rates as in Dhorera JFMC. The average survival rate of species was about 50 percent. The main reasons of death of plant species were unregulated grazing, damage caused by wild animal, rates, irregularity of rainfall and non availability of irrigation facilities.

**(iii) JFMC/VFC Anyor:**

The Anyor village is situated in Goverdhan range and about 29 km away from Mathura forest division. The total population of Anyor village was 5839 persons divided in 812 households. The total reserved forest area of the village was 42.757 hectare. The forest department/JFMC had done ANR plantation in 10 hectare of land. No Gram Samaj land was available in this JFMC. The survival rate of plant species was 90% at the time of evaluation. The survival rate of species was higher because the forest department has handed over the forest area to the Banshi Wat Sewa Ashram. The Ashram trust has irrigation facilities and the plants are being irrigated regularly. The trust has employed unemployed youth for the protection of plant species from Anyor JFMC. If any plants species dry up the trust replant the species. The villagers of Anyor are also extending full cooperation to the Ashram in maintenance of these plants.

**(iv) JFMC/VFC Jatipura-** The village Jatipura is situated 28 km away from Mathura division and about 3km from Goverdhan range. The total population of JFMC/VFC was 3040 persons constituting of 480 households. The total reserved forest land of this village was 43.689 hectare. No Gram Samaj/Civil forest land was available in this JFMC. The soil is sandy and unfertile. Mostly people of Jatipura village depend on forest for grazing, fuel wood and fodder. The survival rate of Jatipura was about 45 percent. The lower survival rate was due to over grazing and non availability of irrigation facility. At the time of assessment it was observed that several cattle were grazing in plantation area.

Inventory of sample JFMCs shown in table no-2.7

**Table-2.7: Inventory of sample JFMCs**

Sl No.	Scheme	VFC/Site Name	Area (Ha)	No.of plants	Survival Rate	Species	Plantation Year
1	Pasture	Dhorera	15	600	40%	Papri, Kanji, Sheesham, Babool	2005
2	A.R.	Mavli	20	22000	50%	Sheesham, Papri, Babool	2005
3	A.N.R.	Anyor	10	2000	90%	Kanji, Papri, Sheesham, Kaner, Kesiya	2005
4	A.N.R.	Jatipura	10	2000	45%	Sheesham, Papri, Kanji, Kesiya, Kaner, Babool	2005
<b>Total</b>			50	26600			

Source: D.F.O. Office Mathura

### 13.2 People's Participation

#### B.2.1 Participatory Rural Appraisal/Micro Planning

Micro plans of 30 villages was completed prior to the implementation of the project. The records were available with the concerned range offices and divisional forest office of Mathura. These micro plans were prepared through the process of PRA and RRA technique as reported by range and divisional official. During the field visits the official made available all the micro-plans. No financial statement was provided by the officials regarding expenditure involved in the preparation of micro-plans.

#### 13-13.2 Entry Point Activities:

Entry point activities were taken up in 18 VFC's out of total 30 VFC's. The important assets created in target villages were construction of Kharanja, installation of new hand pump as well repair of old hand pumps, digging of old pond, and Public toilet .

Table-2.8 Name and assets created under EPA of FDA Project in Mathura

Name of Village	Assets created under FDA	No. of Assets	Expenditure Incurred Total	Peoples Contribution Towards expenditure
Demri Gulalpur	Hand Pump	2		
Roop Nagar	Hand Pump	1		
	Digging of old Pond	1		
Kharal	Hand Pump	2		
Majhoi Shahjadpur	Hand Pump	2		
Pirpur	Hand Pump	2		
Sakitra	Hand Pump	2		
	Repairing of Hand Pump	1		
Anyour	Construction of Kharanja	1		
	Repairing of Hand Pump	1		
Jatipura	Hand Pump	2		
	Repairing of Hand Pump	1		
Adhigh	Hand Pump	2		
Melsarya	Repairing of Hand Pump	1		
Madhuri Kund	Repairing Hand Pump	1		
Neemgaon	Repairing of Hand Pump	1		
Matmula	Construction of drain	1		
Mavli	Construction of Kharanja	1		
Barodh	Handpump	3		
	Construction of Kharanja	1		
	Public Toilet	1		
Bad	Handpump	1		
Dorera	Handpump	1		
Salempur Frah	Handpump	1		
Total Expenditure			8.08 Lakh	

Source: D.F.O. Office Mathura



The total expenditure on EPA work during each year of project implementation is given below in table 2.9.

**Table-2.9: Expenditure on EPA WORK**

Sl. No.	Year of Expenditure	Expenditure (Rs.Lakh)
1	2004-05	4.17
2	2005-06	3.91

Source: D.F.O. Office Mathura

### **B-3.3 Joint Forest Management**

The following JFMC approach was adopted in the project:

- (a) No. of villages where formation initiated in the division: 30
- (b) No. of villages where formal committees established in the division: 30
- (c) Total no. of committees established so far in the project area: 30
- (d) Total membership in terms of household/families: 30
- (e) Percentage of women, SCs, STs in the JFM committees

It is as follows:

**Table-2.10 : Social Composition of Beneficiaries**

Social Category	Male	Female	Total	% of SC	% of Women
Scheduled Caste	14392	11927	26319	28.88	46.78
Scheduled Tribe	-	-	-	-	-
Others	34103	30702	64805	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>48495</b>	<b>42629</b>	<b>91124</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: D.F.O. Office Mathura

#### **(f) Establishment village Development Fund:**

There was hardly any serious attempt in this direction. The officials are not aware about this fund. The village community also did not make any effort in this direction.

#### **(g) JFMCs/FDA Meetings:**

It is given in table 2.11 as given below:

**Table-2.11  
Number of GBMs and EBMs Held**

EBMs & GBMs Held	JFMC Meetings	FDA Meetings
Number of General Body meeting held	50	06
Number of Executive Body meeting held	250	05

Source: D.F.O. Office Mathura



**(h) Micro-planning****Prepared/discussed/satisfied by VFC/under implementation**

Micro Plans were prepared for all the 30 JFMCS as reported by the official. The evaluator has verified all micro plans.

**(1) List of important Register/Records maintained by and available with:**

- (a) JFMCS-JFMCS/VFPC official meeting register, Pit register, plantation register, expenditure register, cheque book register, MB register bank account and pass book.
- (b) FDAS-Cheque book register, expenditure register, meeting register, JFMCS file and micro plan register etc.

**B. 3.4 Capacity Building: Training of JFM/Community participation conducted.**

It is as follows:

Table 2.12

**Table-2.12**  
**Capacity Building Programmes**

<b>Training Programmes conducted</b>	<b>No. and Topics Covered</b>
Staff	
Number trained	20
Topics covered	PRA, RRA
Community	
Number trained	500
Topics covered	Protection, Maintenance
Organizations involved (Trainers)	NA

Source: D.F.O. Office Mathura

**Year wise expenditure incurred on Training activities:**

No expenditure is reported on training provided under the capacity building programmes.

**B-3.5 Monitoring and Evaluation**

Number of inspections made by different official per annum is as under:

- (i) CCF : 2 times
- (ii) CF : 4 times
- (iii) DCF/DFO : 6 times

**3 B.5 Expenditure on monitoring and evaluation.**

No expenditure were incurred in monitoring and evaluation.

**Were any independent agencies involved in the above monitoring process?**

No, it was done by the forest department itself.

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## CHAPTER-3

### FDA MECHANISM

The FDA mechanism along with strength and weakness and other details have been discussed in this chapter.

- (i) **Outline the constitution of FDA i.e., composition of general and executive bodies along with deviation, if any reasons therefore and concurrence of MOEE there to.**

FDA Mathura was registered under societies registration Act of 1860, on Dec.31, 2002 guidelines prescribed by the NAEB/MOEF, Government of India were followed during the composition of general body and executive body meetings of the FDA. As reported by the official and observation made by evaluator no deviation was found in the composition of general and executive bodies.

- (ii) **Highlights the strengths and weakness, if any, pertaining to mutual responsibilities assignee to FDA.**

- (iii) **Strength of FDA**

Good network of forest officials in the field and are performing their duties with sincerity and dedication. The entire plantation in this project was carried out on reserved forest and Gram Samaj Land. In reserve forest official have to keep steady and tight vigil in protecting the forest resources from any kind of damage.

- (iv) **Weakness of FDA**

No enthusiastic co-operation and support from village community. It is because villagers are divided after election of Pradhan. Although the forest official gave Assurance to villagers in the very beginning of the project and kept them into confidence in the hope that they will create assets in the villages but due to non released of fund villagers do not take interest in FDA project.

- (v) **Comment on whether the project implementry VFCs/EDCs are also being benefited through any other forestry/community development project from state/ central government.**

State level afforestation project were benefiting the community people of largest villages as reported by JFMC officials. These were social forestry programmes, Twenty point programme, SGRY, SGSY and Indira Awas etc.

- (vi) **Provide the brief outline of FDA bank account it made of operation, auditing states supported with progress of work as envisaged in the guidelines. Comments on the flow of fund to the VFCs/FDCs. Disbursement of funds by JFMCs for work executed. If delayed reasons there of?**

The bank account of FDA was with State Bank Of India at Mathura Cantt Branch and the account number was 170766922157 operated by chairman Mr.C.P.Goyal (C.F.) and member secretary/CEO (DCF) Dr.H.Raja Mohan. The audit report of two years (2004-2005 and 2005-2006) was submitted to the concerned department. The disbursement of fund to JFMCs was very smooth as reported by JFMCs officials.

- (vii) **Similar details should also be provided for the individual VFC/EDC whose works were assessed and interaction held with. Details of statement of account and progress reports sent by VFC/EDC to the FDA. Comment on the receipt of fund by VFC/EDC to the FDA.**

Four JFMCs were sampled and verified physically during field visit namely Dhorera, Anyor, Jatipura and Mavali. The bank account of these VFCs were with State Bank of India and Punjab National Bank Mathura Cantt. The JFMCs official were satisfied with the flow of funds.

## CHAPTER-4

### QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

This chapter deals with the analysis and findings of the study and availability of fuel wood, fodder, NTFPs, timber etc. People's participation, protection and maintenance of assets created, maintenance of records, benefits assured to the community etc.

#### **C-1. Assessment of Plantation, SMC Works and their output.**

##### **1. Brief comment on the suitability of areas selected for project implementation.**

The entire plantation work carried out on forest and Gram Samaj Land. The quality of land was very poor. The topography of the surface of forest land was undulating. But with the helps of soil moisture conservation plantation sites were made suitable for the project implementation.

##### **2. Assessment of work as seen in the field including quality of work**

The quality of plantation was good in reserved forest and Gram Samaj Land but it was poor in pasture land.

##### **3. Survival rate (estimated statistically) indicating the methodology adopted and average height of plants.**

The survival rate of plantation varied from area to area depending on soil condition suitability of plants species planted and whether or not post plantation care taken off. According the survival rate in out sample JFMC/VFCs varied 40 percent to 90 percent. The survival rate was estimated by dividing the plot size of plantation into four areas. From each we took 50 plants which has been initially planted. The over all survival among the 200 plants was used as proxy for calculation the estimated survival rate. The average survival rate of plant in the sample JFMCs was 56.25 per cent. The average height of the plants, species in the selected JFMCs/VFCs was 1 to 3 feet.

##### **4. Assessment of regeneration/rehabilitation status of degraded lands treated**

On degraded lands in the project area only Babool species were naturally regenerated and rehabilitated. The growth and rehabilitation of Babool species were found satisfactory. The JFMCs/VFCs members also informed that only Thorny plant species growth and survival is success in this division.

##### **5. Technology used in the project**

Technology or methodology adopted under each of the components sanctioned by NAEB. An analysis of the technology used and its effectiveness in brief.

Traditional technology was used in most of the activities of the project. The polybags and pindi techniques were used. The forest officials felt satisfied with the traditional technology.

**6. Increase in availability of bio-mass (Fuel, fodder, NTFPs, small timber etc)**

As the project is only three years of old and no remarkable increase in biomass was found except fodder grass, which was available from some plantation area in surplus.

**7. Improvement in quality of life of people in project area (Status of health and education availability of drinking water increase in per capita income).**

No visible change in the quality of life was observed in terms of the above development indicators. Employment generated from the project provided works to the community people. In the first year 15200 man days was generated followed by 12200 man days in the second year.

**C-2. People's Participation**

**1. Whether the choice of species has been decided in consultation with the local people. Also please comment briefly whether these are in consonance with the local needs.**

In course of selection of plant species the soil, moisture and climatic conditions were taken into account along with the local needs of population. The forest officials also took into consideration the growth potential of individual species.

**2. Briefly comment on the suitability of species taken up for NTFP and medicinal plants (perennials) from economic point of view.**

Very few NTFP plant species were taken for plantation in this project and medicinal plants species were not planted in the project area.

**3. Whether the project has created awareness among the local population about the responsibility the expected to discharge and the benefits that are likely to accrue from the project.**

The level of awareness among the local community was not found satisfactory. This may be attributed due to low pitch of awareness generation campaign in target villages.

**4. Approach adopted by the project authorities for motivating the public**

Some meetings were arranged in order to generate awareness. No mass media help was sought in this respect. The villagers were not found keen in activities of the project. It was also observed that some forest official were not true to their spirit in the implementation and progress of the project.

**5. Whether the means of communication adopted have been successful and have there been favorable responses?**

The means of communication adopted for the awareness generation failed to generate enthusiasm among the rural community as the intensity of awareness generation was at very low pitch. Consequently it failed to generate favorable response.

**6. Whether the village communication have been involved in:**

- (a) Project Planning : Partial
- (b) Project implementation : Partial
- (c) Usufructs sharing mechanism : No
- (d) Are the people aware of the G.O. issued (if any) with regard to JFM/usufruct sharing mechanism? : No
- (e) Was any formal arrangement been evolved for sharing the intermediate and final produce of the project activities? : No

ableness of the some?

**(f) Evaluation and comments on the effectiveness of the mechanism evolved and the e quit:**

No

**What role has been played by the local community/committee in arriving at the (mechanism):**  
Nothing

**C-3. Assets: Protection and maintenance**

For the protection and maintenance of reserved forest plantation the forest official take care for a period of 2-3 months but plantation within Gram Samaj Land, there is no any provision for cattle watch man. Only a few VFCs members are taking care of plant protection. The biotic pressure in this area is too much as unregulated grazing and human interference was very frequent. The forest officials were showing reluctance towards appointment of regular watchman due to lack of adequate fund. Due to excessive heat during summer the plantations face the fury of nature. The protection and maintenance of EPA created assets was solely remained the responsibility of villagers.

**C-4. Maintenance of Records:**

- (a) **Whether record of nurseries indicating the number and species of seedlings raised has been maintained?**

No nurseries were raised under this project but saplings were procured from forest and private nurseries. The records are well maintained by concerned officials.

- (b) **Whether these are adequate and posted from time to time. If not the reasons and effects of unposted records on the implementation of project.**

Yes

- (c) Whether plantation journal have been maintained and posted up to date. Whether a surveyed sketch of the plantation has been posted on the register.  
Yes
- (d) Whether inspecting official of the implementing agency like DFD, CF or CCF has recorded their observation/comments, if any.  
Yes
- (e) Whether record/register of VFC/VDA general body and executive body meetings maintained?  
Yes

#### **C.5- Project Benefits**

The project has generated a total of 27400 man days of work during last two years of project implementation and progress. Major beneficiaries were SC and other weaker sections of the society. The year wise break-up of man days generated is as fallow.

**Table-4.2: Man Days Generated in the Project**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Man days generated</b>
2004-05	15200
2005-06	12200
2006-07	-

Source: D.F.O. Office Mathura

#### **C.6- Project reporting activities**

- (a) What returns (reports) have been submitted by the implementing agency to the state/central govt. Whether these reports were sent regularly on due dates, if not the reasons therefore.

Audited accounts were regularly submitted to the CF office and from there these were forwarded to concerned state and control Govt. offices.

- (b) Whether any state level agency has monitored project activities. If so the outcome of such monitoring/evaluation and the comments, if any.

The monitoring and evaluation of the project done by forest department itself. The monitoring report is submitted to CF office any short coming found in the process of implementation of the project is reported to FDA official. The copy of their report was not made available to the evaluation.

- (c) If no agency evaluated project activities, reasons there for.

N.A.

## CHAPTER-5

### CONSTRAINTS, LIMITATION, SUGGESTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The project implementing authority came across a number of constraints and limitations during the project implementation and its progress. These are given below.

**(a) What constraints/limitations were faced by the project authorities, if any**

Non co-operation of community and their lack of interest in this project led to a number of hardships. All this happened due to low wage rates, delay payment of wages and less EPA work in target villages. High biotic pressure due to presence of unproductive cattle population as well as high human population has been constant threats to the new plantation sites.

**(b) Whether the fund flow was smooth and without delay**

Project could not be implemented in the first year due to delayed release of fund. Huge amount of funds and human resources were required in a short span of time especially during plantation work and any shortfall of resources would impede the work. The authority further stated that after first year the fund flow was good.

**(c) If flow was not smooth where did the delay arise? This must be checked with records.**

The delay accrued at both state level offices as well as NAEB office in Delhi.

**(d) Whether the project authorities made adequate efforts to get the funds released in time.**

The FDA officials did try their level best but no significant success was achieved.

#### **C.8- Suggestions for improvements**

##### **C.8.1- From Implementing / Supervising agencies:**

**(a) Whether there is any scope for improving the project output?**

A long-term viable strategy should be devised to stop or at least check the uncontrolled grazing especially in the new plantation areas. Fund must be made available to implementation agency well in advance before the monsoon period. Plantation works are carried out in a small period of time involving big human and monetary resources and any delay in fund availability adversely affects the plantation works.



- (b) **Whether the project authorities have felt any need for improving upon any particular activity or methodology?**

The project authority felt that if the fund allocated under EPA would have been released in time or even some times later the overall performance would have been better.

- (c) **Whether the people of the area feel any need to improve any particular aspect of the project.**

They could not say anything specific on this issue but demanded more assets under EPA head of the project.

**C.8.2- From the Evaluating Agency :**

- (a) **Whether the project should be continued/modified/discontinued (give reasons)**

The FDA project of Mathura was found in good shape and it was also proceeding in the right direction. For the better output of the project internal monitoring and field visit of forest officials should be more frequent and regular co-ordination and meetings between officials and village community should be maintained. The evaluator felt that the project may be continued as this has been successful to some extent in increasing the number of plant species in JFMCs villages but it failed to mobilize the community and people's involvement in project activities.

- (b) **Any other relevant recommendation(s)**

The awareness campaign and more capacity building programme among the community people of JFMC villages should be given priority for making such project more meaningful and sustainable as it is based on joint forest management system.

- (c) **Names and designations of functionaries (D.C.F., C.F., C.C.F) with evaluator has interacted post evaluation appraisal-Summary of discussions with the officers to be given.**

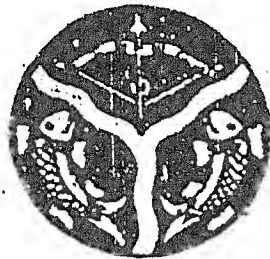
The summary of discussions held with DFO and other office staff is given below-

D.F.O. - Dr.H.Rajamohan

S.D.O. - S.P.Sharma

The evaluator interviewed DFO/member secretary of FDA Mathura during the evaluation of the project and had a detailed discussion on project related issues. Dr. H. Rajamohan was happy with the implementation and progress of the project despite harsh climatic conditions which prevail in the region. The co-ordination at various level of forest staffs was good and most of them were adhering to their assigned duties and performing them at satisfactory level. The EPA activities helped in motivating people's participation in JFMCs. The official and DFO feels that JFMC Presidents should be from the NGOs or self-help groups because sometimes the JFMC presidents tend to create problem in the smooth functioning of the project.

संख्या 5024 पत्रावली सं. 32634, दिनांक 02-1-03



सोसाइटी-रजिस्ट्रीकरण  
का  
प्रमाण-पत्र



(अधिनियम संख्या 21,1860 के अधीन)

संख्या 1997-2002-2003

एतद्वारा प्रमाणित किया जाता है कि फॉरेस्ट डेवलपमेंट -

एजेन्सी, मधुरा, कर्मात्मक प्रभागीय निदेशक

सामाजिक वानिकी विभाग स्तर मार्ग, सिविल लाइन, मधुरा

को आज उत्तर प्रदेश में अपनी प्रवृत्ति के संबंध में यथासंशोधित सोसाइटीज रजिस्ट्रेशन अधिनियम, 1860 ई० के अधीन सम्यक् रूप से रजिस्ट्रीकृत किया गया है। यह प्रमाण-पत्र 20/12/2007 तक विधिमान्य होगा।

आज दिनांक 31 दिसम्बर दो हजार दो को मेरे हस्ताक्षर से दिया गया।

*Mukund*

सोसाइटी के रजिस्ट्रार,  
उत्तर प्रदेश।

श्री कमलेश कुमार  
प्रमाणित निदेशक / सहायक सचिव